

UN Cease-Fire Ends Action

Israeli, Syrian Armor Battle
Four Hours on Golan Heights

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Border fighting between Israel and Syria intensified today as the Israeli Air Force joined in a four-hour tank and artillery battle on the Golan Heights.

The fighting, essentially a duel of heavy armor, ranged over a 19-mile stretch of border 15 miles in depth. It was the heaviest ground action on that front since the six-day war of June, 1967.

Israeli authorities reported the loss of a plane, hit by Syrian anti-aircraft fire five miles inside Syrian territory two hours after the end of the battle. The pilot, who was apparently photographing damage inflicted in the fighting, was seen bailing out, the Israelis said.

The Syrians started the shooting at 8:30 a.m., according to Syrian and Israeli accounts. The fighting ended shortly before 1 p.m. when both sides agreed to a cease-fire arranged by United Nations observers.

The Israelis claimed that they inflicted heavy damage well behind the Syrian lines, while the Syrians claimed similar achieve-

ments on the other side of the border, and the downing of four Israeli jets. The Israelis said their planes were engaged for the last two hours of the fighting.

Israeli officials believe that the heightened activity along the normally quiet Syrian front is intended by Damascus authorities as background for Syria's active participation on Feb. 7 in the Arab "confrontation" meeting in Cairo. That conference is intended to coordinate activities, Syria has previously been criticized for her passive role in the struggle.

There has also been speculation here that Syria is seeking to divert Israeli attention from the Egyptian front, perhaps at Cairo's request, in an effort to lessen the effects of the Israeli air war in the Nile delta.

In what may have been an attempt by the Israelis to indicate that they can conduct a two-front war, Israeli jets were sent deep into the delta and the Nile valley during the day to bomb army camps 300 miles apart. The targets were at Baltim, 75 miles from the Suez Canal front on the Mediterranean coast, and Manshabeh, on the west bank of the Nile River 200 miles south of Cairo.

Military spokesmen in Cairo said a total of 41 persons were killed and wounded in the Israeli raids. A statement said that "several time bombs" were dropped on a housing area in the Manshabeh area, and the Egyptians said their fighter-bombers inflicted heavy damage on Israeli positions in the northern canal area.

The Israelis said Egyptian jets attacked Israeli positions along the canal north of El Qantara, but caused no damage.

It was the fighting in the north that attracted most attention here, however, with hourly newscasts reporting the Israeli and Syrian claims as the fighting raged.

The Israelis said that the fighting began when an Israeli patrol came under Syrian mortar fire in the Rafid area, ten miles south of Kuneitra. Within an hour both sides were fully engaged with tanks and artillery units sending shells across the frontier.

The Israelis called in their jets to begin what one observer said was a two-hour assault against fortified positions, bunkers, army camps and other targets in addition to the artillery pieces.

Later, however, after Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir confronted trade union leaders with an itemized list of purchase taxes he intended introducing, which, if accepted, would soak up the wage increases, the Histradut had second thoughts.

Growing Security Costs

Mr. Sapir explained to the people on television last night the economic problems stemming from the government's printing of hundreds of millions of Israeli pounds last year to finance the growing security costs. As those funds were spent by the public, he said, they caused imports to rise and foreign currency reserves to dwindle to a dangerous level. "The increased domestic consumption had also interfered with the export drive, he said.

If wages had risen it would have been necessary to soak up the purchasing power, Mr. Sapir said. The trouble was that higher taxes might have caused prices and wages to rise. The package deal reached avoided such a vicious cycle, he stated.

The deal was criticized by economists professors of the Hebrew University, who said devaluation and high taxes were the only answers to the problem of the growing gap in the balance of payments.

David Horowitz, governor of the Bank of Israel, attended a cabinet meeting in Jerusalem yesterday. He also said the tripartite pact was no solution to the problem of the trade gap. The cabinet, however, endorsed the package deal and rejected the idea of devaluation.

Hess Son Meets
Father in Hospital
—2d Time Since '41

BERLIN, Feb. 2 (AP)—The only son of Rudolf Hess met with his father today. It was their second half-hour reunion since 1941.

Wolf-Rudiger Hess, 32, drove up to the British military hospital in West Berlin alone. His mother apparently was unable to reach here from Munich because of bad weather.

A British military spokesman said Wolf-Rudiger had a 5 to 5:30 meeting with his father in the second-floor hospital ward where he has been since Nov. 24 for treatment of bleeding ulcers. It was expected the younger Hess also would consult with the military doctors treating his father.

British for Mercy

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—George Thomson, Deputy Foreign Secretary, today renewed Britain's call for the release from life imprisonment of former Nazi leader Rudolf Hess.

Asked by a Conservative questioner in the House of Commons to arrange for Hess to visit his family at Easter, Mr. Thomson, who last week visited West Berlin, said it is difficult to make plans because the prisoner still needs some weeks of further hospital treatment.

He added that distinction should be drawn between sentimentality and humanitarian feeling.

ANNA LOWE
Haute Couture models
at modest prices
35 AVENUE MATHISON - PARIS
(2nd floor)
RT. 95-41



ARMS AND THE BOY—A youngster carrying a submarine gun stands in front of el-Fatah chief Yasser Arafat at a commando class graduation somewhere in Jordan.

Hanoi Leader Warns Nation
That Long War Lies Ahead

By Stanley Karnow

HONG KONG, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Hanoi leader Le Duan has urged his Communist followers to concentrate on economic development in North Vietnam while warning them that a long war lies ahead in the South.

In his first major address since Sept. 9, when he delivered the eulogy at President Ho Chi Minh's funeral, Le Duan also appealed for both Vietnamese Communist cohesion and an end to the dispute between Communist China and the Soviet Union.

His speech, at a ceremony in Hanoi marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese Communist movement, was transmitted here by the official Vietnam News Agency.

In addition to confirming Le Duan's position as the highest-ranking figure in Hanoi—he is First Secretary of the ruling Lao Dong, or Workers party—his speech appeared to indicate that the North Vietnamese leaders may be altering their strategies.

On the one hand, Le Duan held out little hope that the conflict in the South might reach an early conclusion.

Instead, he quoted Mr. Ho as having written in his last testament that "the resistance war against U.S. aggression may drag out," and consequently "our patriots may have to undergo new sacrifices in terms of property and human lives."

Underlining Mr. Ho's forecast, Le Duan asserted that "our people must be prepared to fight many years more until the enemy give up their aggressive design, bring about their own destruction."

He also said that the South Vietnamese government was freeing 1,324 political prisoners on the occasion of Tet, the lunar new-year holiday.

The announcement, made over the government-controlled radio and television network, said the president had "given amnesty to 423 wrongdoers imprisoned in Saigon and 901 held in areas outside the capital."

The broadcast said other prisoners would be freed in the coming days. The Tet holiday begins on Friday.

"On the occasion of Tet," the broadcast said, "1,324 wrongdoers have been given amnesty. From now until Tet, the provinces will give amnesty to even more prisoners." There was no indication whether this would include war prisoners.

President Thieu ordered the release of 310 civilian prisoners last Nov. 1 on the occasion of South Vietnam's National Day. Among them was Thich (Venerable) Thien Minh, a prominent anti-government Buddhist monk who was serving a five-year sentence on charges of harboring draft dodgers and Viet Cong in his youth headquarters.

Also on Nov. 1, the government freed 24 prisoners described as "mostly Viet Cong."

It has become traditional for the South Vietnamese government to free prisoners on National Day or at Tet.

Speaker Bars Commons Queries On Malaya Case

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—Labor members of Parliament failed to get a hearing today for questions about an alleged jungle massacre by British troops in Malaya 22 years ago.

The Speaker of the House of Commons refused to allow the questions on the agenda at short notice. The Ministry of Defense was reported to be conducting an inquiry into the allegation.

The charge, levelled by the People's newspaper yesterday, startled Britain with the thought that its own troops might have perpetrated something resembling the alleged My Lai massacre in Vietnam.

The People said that 26 suspected Communist guerrillas were gunned down at an unnamed Malayan village in 1948 by soldiers of the 2d Battalion of the Coo's Guards.

Budget Puts
Emphasis on
Home FrontArms, Space Funds
Are Cut \$6 Billion

(Continued from Page 1)

charge, which expires at mid-year. The narrow \$7.3 billion surplus for the fiscal year 1971 is, nonetheless, vulnerable on several counts, mainly congressional actions affecting spending, ranging from federal pay to postal rates. The budget put the surplus for the current fiscal year at \$1.8 billion, well below what the President aimed for after his budget review completed last April.

For the first time in four years, the budget contained no estimate of the cost of the war in Vietnam. Budget Director Robert P. May said a true accounting for the cost of the war had proved all but impossible and, besides, the President wished to retain his "flexibility" in the pace of withdrawal of American forces.

The seven major areas of new initiatives were \$500 million for starting the new family assistance plan to replace the present welfare program, \$275 million for the first quarterly payment under revenue-sharing, \$310 million for law enforcement to reduce crime, \$330 million in the "environment" area including the start of a \$10 billion anti-pollution program, \$784 million for expanded food assistance to the poor, \$468 million for mass transit and airways improvement, and \$352 million for manpower training.

In addition to these, there were a host of smaller increases in a wide variety of programs, ranging from rural housing to vocational education, from the corporation for public broadcasting to alcoholism treatment, from medical manpower to education of Vietnam veterans.

Less on Defense

The President said: "For the first time in two full decades, the federal government will spend more money on human resource programs than on national defense."

He called the budget "anti-inflationary" but more openly than ever before the budget disclosed demands on the financial markets arising from non-budget programs, such as mortgage support. It also disclosed a wholly new non-budgetary financing device for the water anti-pollution program.

This will be called the "Environmental Financing Authority." To help avoid oversteering the municipal bond market by the \$6 billion local share of the anti-pollution program, this authority will buy the local bonds, raising the money by selling its own taxable bonds in the market. Operations in the first year will be small.

In stating that "the 1971 budget shows a significantly different set of priorities from those contained in the budget presented by the previous administration a year ago," Mr. Nixon noted that defense and space were estimated in this budget at \$10.8 billion, below the amount in the last Johnson budget. This included a \$4.4 billion reduction already achieved in the current year and a further \$6.4 billion in the new year.

Nonetheless, if the government's "trust funds" for Social Security, highways and the like are left out, the defense spending figure of \$71.8 billion amounts to 46 percent of the "federal funds" portion of the budget.

12 Lawmen Are Indicted in Berkeley Riots

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Twelve present or former deputy sheriffs were indicted today in connection with the People's Park riots at the University of California at Berkeley last May.

Separate indictments accused eight men of the shotgun wounding of demonstrators and bystanders on May 15, and with the beating of prisoners on May 22 and 23.

One person died, one was blinded and a number of others were wounded in clashes between police and demonstrators.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell said the men were indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of unlawfully punishing persons during and following incidents at the university.

Hassan Dines With Pompidou In New Rapport

PARIS, Feb. 2 (UPI)—President Georges Pompidou was host to King Hassan II of Morocco today amid reports that the North African ruler was ready to place an order for modern French military equipment.

Hassan's private visit, accompanied by talks with top French leaders, marked the reconciliation between Morocco and France after four years of coolness.

Diplomatic sources said the king planned to raise the possibility of obtaining French arms at his Elysée Palace dinner with Mr. Pompidou tonight, or when he meets the French president again Wednesday for a political conversation.

Informants said Mr. Pompidou planned to invite Hassan to visit France officially now that the two countries have become reconciled. Friction arose in 1965 after kidnapping and presumed murder in Paris of Moroccan politician opposition leader Mehdi Ben Barka.

Sees Burgeoning Expenses Later

Mansfield Warns on Defense Cost

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield cautioned today that President Nixon's defense budget, although smaller than the administration's request last year, contains "seed money" for projects which would cost billions in future years.

Sen. Mansfield said that proposed defense spending is "significantly less" than last year but added that, coupled with foreign military assistance and military construction, the amount is \$300 million more than Congress approved for fiscal 1970.

In a Senate speech, he called it a "significant advance."

"I am hopeful that Congress can study and adjust that a similarly large cut can be made this year," he added.

Sen. Mansfield noted that the budget asks \$104 million more than last year and there is a \$600 million increase for military construction. He said the budget does not reflect a significant change in spending for procurement and construction of new weapons systems.

"In fact," he said, "this budget contains seed money for many systems that will cost tens of billions in the future years if the full commitment is made this year."

"The defense budget must be viewed in the context of its impact over the years ahead, just this year. It is encouraging to see the total amount shrink, sometimes these shrinkages go to be illusory."

Sen. Wallace F. Bennett, R., Utah, called it "a realistic budget" and added that President Nixon "has shown us he means business in his attempts to curtail inflation."

"I hope the Congress follows lead in this fight," he said, "that it doesn't bow to the strange political expediency in election year and raise it for 'getting purposes'."

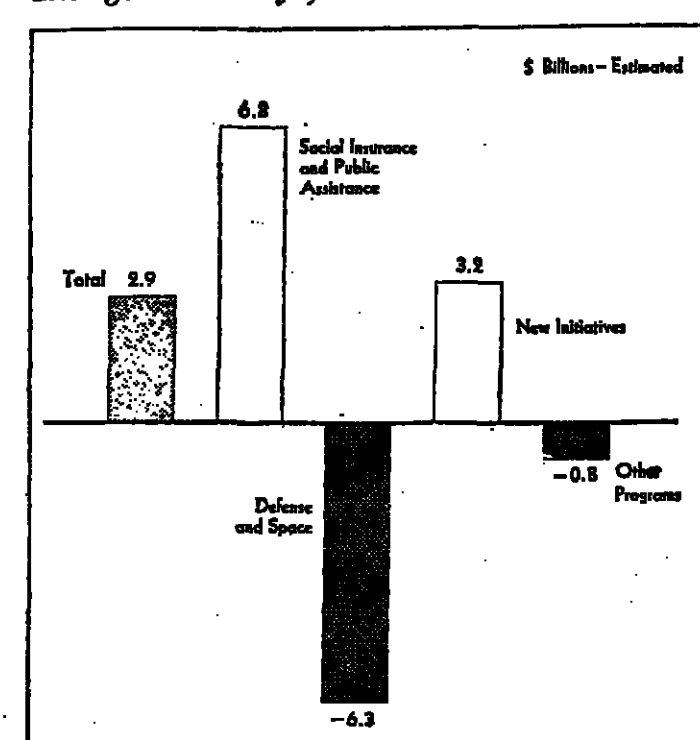
Sen. Robert F. Griffin, R., Michigan, praised Mr. Nixon's budget as "a Republican administration is shifting spending emphasis from defense to social programs."

Sen. Griffin said the portion of the budget devoted to defense has dropped from 48 percent in 1961 to 44 percent in 1969 and 41 percent in Mr. Nixon's new budget. For the same year, he said, percentage devoted to "non-defense" programs increased from 30 percent in 1961 to 34 percent in 1969 and to 41 percent in the new year.

Sen. Charles H. Percy, R., Indiana, said Mr. Nixon's proposed billion dollar surplus is "very crucial and essential if the general Reserve is to ease credit."

Sen. Percy urged Congress "maintain the integrity" of the surplus. He said he will do part by offering a budget of a new source of revenue to pay any spending increase he proposed would not be hesitant to go to the surplus if that were the alternative, Sen. Percy said.

Change in Outlays, 1970-1971



"The Budget in Brief," published by the Bureau of the Budget, has this to say about the New Initiatives:

To provide funds for some of our most urgent domestic needs, the 1971 budget includes increases of:

• \$500 million for starting the Family Assistance Program, to replace an unworkable and often inequitable system with one that encourages family stability, provides incentives for work and training, and offers expanded opportunities for day care.

• \$275 million for the first quarterly payment under the proposed revenue-sharing plan, to go into effect before the end of 1971.

• \$310 million for improved crime reduction efforts.

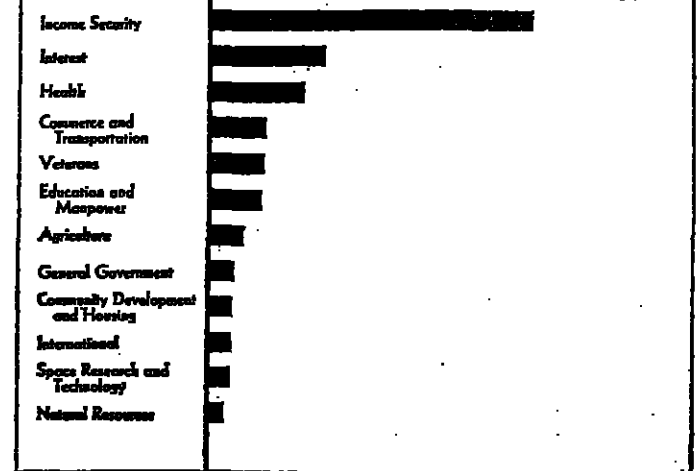
• \$330 million for air and water pollution control, and for parks and open spaces, as integral parts of efforts to enhance environmental quality.

• \$764 million for food assistance programs, to help eliminate malnutrition and hunger.

• \$468 million for transportation facilities and services, important ingredients for continued economic growth and job development.

• \$352 million for manpower training, to help more of our people to become productive and self-supporting.

Proposed Outlays According to Function

Lower Budget for Defense
Reflects Basic Decisions

(Continued from Page 1)

have been provided. American troop withdrawals from Vietnam since last June have been at a rate of about 12,000 men a month. As a result of these reductions, the armed forces have been programmed to drop 300,000 in the 12 months ending next June, for a total of roughly two men out of service for every man pulled out of the combat theater.

This effect stems from the fact that, as combat forces are pulled out, fewer men are needed back home in military installations that have become swollen during the Vietnam build-up.

Previous Ratio

If the ratio holds up as the withdrawals continue, and knowledgeable sources suggest that it will, the further 252,000-man armed forces reduction in the 12-month period starting next July 1 should reflect further withdrawals of about 125,000 men—or roughly 12,000 a month.

In the strategic arena, the administration is adding to its arsenal. At Mr. Nixon put it in the budget message: "Until negotiations [with the Soviet Union on arms control] are successful, we need a full range of new strategic programs to maintain our deterrent in the face of an evolving threat."

Cutbacks by Pentagon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The Pentagon said today that thousands of jobs in defense industries will be eliminated and "a fairly significant" number of military bases will be closed in the fiscal year starting July 1.

A high Defense Department official said the cutbacks are a result of the reduction in defense spending.

The spokesman said the bulk of a two-year reduction of 640,000 jobs in plants holding prime defense contracts would take place in the new year. This would be about one-third of the two million jobs in industries holding prime contracts.

Two teen-age members of a school band suffered leg fractures as they were tossed about by the wind. A third band member, three other float riders and four police officers also were injured.

Another float tipped over as it approached the overpass, and the parade was canceled.

Budget Cuts
Jobs Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

to Congress, probably in early December. The congressional military aid this past year new budget seeks to increase military credit sales program (last month was denied any proration at all for the current year). The budget also asks the possibility of seeking a mental authorization and to increase the current military grant aid.

Of the 67 countries, Mr. Nixon's foreign aid, he especially favored: Vietnam, Laos, Pakistan, Indonesia, the Philippines, South Korea, Nigeria, and Ghana and Morocco.

In the Peace Corps, the budget contemplates a reduction in aid from \$102 million to \$109 million and a cut of overseas staff from 10,500 to 10,000.

The budget contemplates a increase in U.S. Information Agency financing, from \$176 million to \$183 million, and a slight decrease in foreign aid, from \$1,041 to \$1,034 million.

Also an increase in State Department expenditures, from \$447.1 million to \$472.9 million, but a decrease in permanent personnel from 33,304 to 32,775.

White House Capped in Budget \$11,400,000 in

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The 1971 U.S. budget today disclosed how much it costs to run the White House.

The estimate for the coming year, including salaries, President Nixon and his staff and special projects, was \$11,400,000. That is more than 50 times the President's salary of \$200,000 a year.

In the past, much of money paid to White House staff has been buried in accounts of various government departments, but federal budget submissions Congress today gives a breakdown of the White House budget.

The White House staff, ranging from key presidential advisers to cooks and gardeners, totals 548, the budget says.

WEATHER

City	Temp	Wind	Clouds	Precip
AMSTERDAM	48	0-10	Partly	0.00
BARCELONA	50	0-10	Partly	0.00
BOMBAY	80	0-10	Partly	0.00
BREITENBURG	32	0-10	Partly	0.00
BUDAPEST	32	0-10	Partly	0.00
CALCUTTA	80	0-10	Partly	0.00
CARACAS	80	0-10	Partly	0.00
COPENHAGEN	32	0-10	Partly	0.00
COSTA P. SOL	72	0-10	Partly	0.00
DUBLIN	48	0-10	Partly	0.00
EDINBURGH	48	0-10	Partly	0.00
FLORENCE	48	0-10	Partly	0.00
GENEVA	48	0-10	Partly	0.00
HAMBURG	48	0-10	Partly	0.00
HONG KONG	80	0-10	Partly	0.00
ISTANBUL	50	0-10	Partly	0.00
JAKARTA	80	0-10	Partly	0.00
LONDON	48	0-10	Partly	0.00
MADRID	50	0-10	Partly	0.00
MILAN	48	0-10	Partly	0.00
MOSCOW	32	0-10	Partly	0.00
MUNICH	48	0-10	Partly	0.00
NEW YORK	48	0-10	Partly	0.00
NICE	50	0-10	Partly	0.00
OSLO	32	0-10	Partly	0.00
PARIS	48	0-10	Partly	0.00
ROME	50	0-10	Partly	0.00
SEATTLE	48	0-10	Partly	0.00
STOCKHOLM	32	0-10	Partly	0.00
TOKYO	80	0-10	Partly	0.00
VIENNA	48	0-10	Partly	0.00
WASHINGTON	48	0-10	Partly	0.00
ZURICH	48	0-10	Partly	0.00

Mr. Nixon on the ABM

The President has now made official what administration aides and newsmen on the beat have been stating as a fact for over a month: that he will ask Congress for authority and funds to proceed with Phase II (or some part thereof) of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system. In his press conference Friday night, Mr. Nixon did not reveal how many proposed sites he will ask for out of the ten additional ones that are envisioned under one option of Phase II. And he did not reveal locations or configuration, so that there is much yet to be learned regarding both the size and the strategic implications of the program he has in mind.

Still, the President did state flat-out a few very interesting things. As distinct from relating the need for an expanding program to the Soviets' stepped-up deployment of the SS-9 super-missile (as others in his administration have done), Mr. Nixon made plain that his purpose would be provision of an "area defense." This, he said, is "absolutely essential as against any minor power, a power, for example, like Communist China." The President also characterized such an area defense as "virtually infallible" protection against the kind of attack the Chinese would be capable of mounting by the end of the decade.

Any number of people are bound to be more than a little displeased by the President's decision, coming—as it seems—so quickly on the heels of the original (Phase I) authorization, and stressing—as it does—a different justification from that which impelled his earlier program. Mr. Nixon seemed to anticipate the displeasure. He declared that the appropriate and promised annual review had been undertaken before his decision was made (although something quite short of a year had elapsed between "annual" reviews); and he recalled accurately that at the time he announced the Safeguard program, he had included area defense against a lesser nuclear power as one of its principal motivations. He was considerably less careful in his use of the red-flag term, "virtually infallible." We all know how long and loud and ultimately unresolvable the scientists' argument over that is going to be.

It does not take much imagination either to see how—even on the basis of these brief presidential statements—the opponents and

supporters of an expanded ABM system are going to find ways to further their arguments. Well before the President spoke and while the expansion was still in the rumor stage, it was being said in one camp that the Helsinki talks had gone well on account of the Safeguard authorization and that the Vienna talks stood to benefit from progress toward Phase II, even as opponents of the program were seriously asking if a sudden expansion might not in fact undermine the SALT talks and the possibility of reaching an agreement with the Russians. Similarly, the new and rather abrupt emphasis on an anti-Chinese area defense can (and will) be interpreted by some as an earnest of negotiating with the Russians an ABM limitation that includes a residual anti-third-power defense, and by others as the opening to comprehensive cities defense of the kind that is likely to provoke the Russians most. The dispatch with which the President made his decision to move ahead can also be taken as evidence of two quite different imperatives: a national security imperative proceeding from the administration's awareness of some new threat, and the kind of Topsy-like thoughtless imperative—otherwise known as momentum—that Pentagon programs have a way of generating on their own.

For these reasons, and because the issue is such a volatile one in domestic politics, it seems to us that something other than the provision of details 30 days hence by Secretary Laird is required. In any event, just as a great deal of the "scientific" controversy in this matter isn't really a question of science at all, but rather a question of strategy or diplomacy or economics, the decision to go ahead with Phase II is far from an exclusively military matter. This is especially true in the context of the SALT talks. If Mr. Nixon, within the necessary limits of circumvention that those talks and their subject matter require, could himself speak to the public on the issue and answer some of the authentic questions that must arise, he would accomplish much. He would suggest that the decision was in fact as serious and carefully taken as he promised it would be, and he would have an opportunity to try to put the doubts that now exist to rest.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Paris Peace Opening

A high Pentagon official of the Johnson and early Nixon administrations, who worked on the secret Paris negotiations on Vietnam, believes the North Vietnamese may now be trying to tell the United States how to break the deadlock in the peace talks.

The shift in Hanoi's position described in today's letter to the editor from Leslie H. Gelb, former Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Policy Planning and Arms Control, seems to provide an opportunity for the United States to employ again a device similar to that used in 1968 to get the negotiations going in the first place. Mr. Gelb's suggestion is that the United States inform Hanoi and Moscow privately that it will publicly announce a terminal date for withdrawal of all its troops if it can also announce that it assumes and has reason to believe the other side will comply with two conditions. These are: first that Hanoi and the National Liberation Front will promptly enter into negotiations with the Saigon government for a political settlement, and second that North Vietnam will

withdraw its forces from the South at the same rate as the U.S. reduces the level of military activity and return all American POWs.

President Nixon last May said: "If North Vietnam wants to insist that it has no forces in South Vietnam, we will no longer debate the point—provided that its forces cease to be there, and that we have reliable assurances that they will not return."

But, while asking questions about some of Hanoi's shifts of position, the Nixon administration has refused to make any new proposals. It insists that it has already made so many concessions that the next offer must come from the other side.

If Mr. Gelb is right, North Vietnam has now conceded several points. The return of Pol Pot to Paris from Hanoi Friday makes this a strategic moment to attempt to revitalize the negotiations. Hanoi's reaction to the Gelb proposal, if it were now advanced in Paris, would quickly reveal whether this can be done.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Last Ball

The South African cricket tour must be called off. The South African government has played the last ball of a turbulent innings and skittled itself out. Last week its ban on Arthur Ashe, the American tennis player, on a trumped-up political charge, finally proved that so far as South Africa is concerned blind prejudice will always come first and sport a very lowly second.

—From The Sunday Mirror (London).

Dealing With Moscow

Soviet pipeline purchases in this country are bound to create a stir. After negotiation of the most serious hurdles in months of talks, the agreement was finally signed in Essen. Industrialists, technicians and bankers feel the worst is now over. After endless negotiation of mutual deliveries and credit conditions favorable to the Russians, the men concerned no longer feel that the amount involved is anything to write home about.

But politically interested members of the general public will realize for the first time what an uncommon volume of commerce has suddenly occupied the blank spaces between this country and the Soviet Union. The surprise will be even greater for public opinion elsewhere in the West.

Stopped short in their everyday political tracks, many people abroad will be wondering whether behind the accustomed facade of controversy between the Soviet Union and this country something revolutionary might not suddenly be occurring. This is not the case. No one has been caught napping.

—From The Frankfurter Allgemeine.

The Arabs and the U.S.

It has been argued that the Washington administration does not worry about how the Arabs feel because their bark is always worse than their bite. Maybe the Arabs should bite for once, and where it hurts—in oil.

—From The Daily Star (Beirut).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

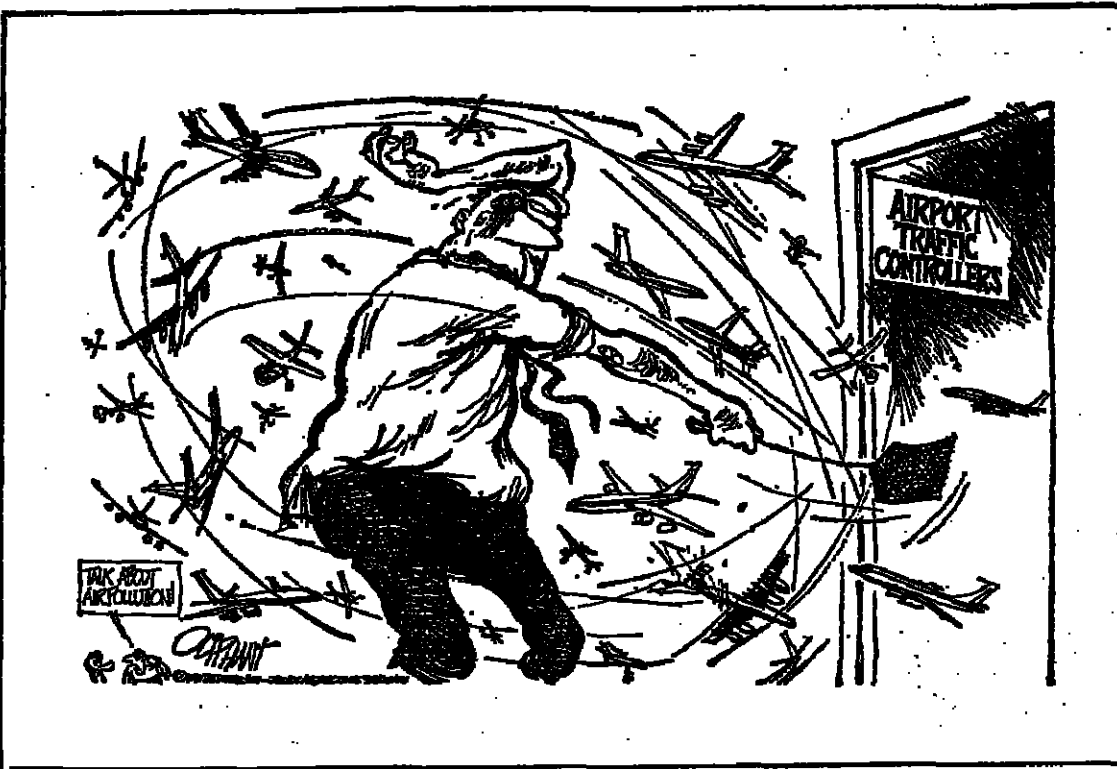
Feb. 2, 1895

NEW YORK—M. Frédéric Fèvre, the distinguished French actor, yesterday made calls on his friends and presented letters of introduction. In the evening, after a tour of the city, he visited the Metropolitan Opera House. The manner in which he built himself impressed him, he said, was like boiling an pea in a big kettle. The house seemed to him to have been the result of an infinite expenditure of money, with an infinitesimal amount of taste.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 3, 1920

NEW YORK—Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has endorsed Mr. Balfour's speech on behalf of Britain's plan for the establishment in Palestine of a national home for Jews. "This whole movement," declared Mr. Daniels, "has our God-speed to all engaged in it." He said that one of the beliefs which brought America into the war was the belief in the right of the small nations to control their destinies. "This is still the American policy,"



Through the Crocodiles...

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Two of the great British popular papers had their ace foreign correspondents covering the Congo rebellion. With a nod to Evelyn Waugh, we may call them Banger of the Daily Beast and Oldwife of the Daily Brute.

One day they drove out together from Elizabethville to cover the fighting. They got to a river and could hear shooting on the other side. They paused, looked at each other and thought the same thought: If they agreed, they could stay safely on this side of the river and write as if they had been in the thick of the battle. They worked out the details, drove back to the hotel and filed their stories.

The next morning Banger had a telephone call from his editor in London.

Great, But...

"Great stuff, Banger," he said. "We topped page two with your story. But keep your head down, old boy. Those machine gun sprays going past you—we don't want to lose you now."

Banger was about to ring off happily when the editor added: "Of course we know you can't take the kind of risks Oldwife does." Banger asked what he meant. "Well, this story of Oldwife's this morning, all over page one of the Brute, with his piece."

After a strangled silence, Banger asked his editor to read him Oldwife's story. It began: "I slipped into the crocodile-infested river and swam across under a hail of poison darts..." Waugh was not so grotesque a

parodist as all that in "Scop," his glorious comic novel of reporters sitting in a bar and making up an African revolution to get past a dull patch in the news. Now, as in the old days, British popular journalism can be positively shameless.

Pronoun Love

Most American papers have grown relatively restrained since the age of "The Front Page." The mass-circulation British national dailies have changed, too: they take a real interest in the news these days and perform a valuable function in looking under the placid surface of English society. But Americans reading the Express or the Mail or the Sun or the Mirror or the Sketch for the first time can be astonished by their uninhibited quality, their aggressiveness and vulgarity.

The personal flavor is perhaps most striking to Americans used to a bland diet of journalistic judgments attributed to well-formed observers. The British popular press thumps its own chest—"The Mirror told you"—and so do its reporters.

British journalists love the first person pronoun. Stories are likely to contain such throwaway lines as, "The last time I spoke with President Nixon..." Quite often, this turns out upon examination to refer not to a private meeting but to a press conference or other public occasion.

In October, 1968, the Daily Express had a story from Djakarta that began: "President Sukarno chuckled me under the chin today when I asked him for his com-

ment on current events in Indonesia. "Oh, shut up you," he said jocularly." If a reader happened to look at the Daily Mirror the same day, he would have found a story starting, "President Sukarno of Indonesia today shook his fist playfully at me and said, 'Oh, shut up.'"

When the first press group was flown into fallen Biafra two weeks ago, reporters from all countries found ample evidence of human misery and cruelty, but the British popular papers added their special flavor. The Daily Mail man, after describing two girls he tried unsuccessfully to drive safely away from the occupying troops, wrote:

"I am not a religious man, but I said a quick prayer: 'May God help these girls.' I don't suppose He could do much for them."

In the United States today the big move among young reporters is for personal journalism, the unrestrained expression of the writer's views. It is just as well to be honest about the impossibility of writing anything with perfect objectivity. But some risks in personalizing everything may be seen amid the fun-and-games of the British popular approach.

On yet to conclude about Banger of the Beast? He put down the telephone and went next door to Oldwife's room. How could his dear friend have done that to him? he asked.

"I had everything in mind," Oldwife said. "I worked out the intro as we drove back, with all the bits we agreed on. Then I sat down at the typewriter, and it just came over me."

Hanoi's Terms at Paris Talks

by abusing the DMZ. To a degree, Hanoi has lived up to our assumption of "no advantage."

This past experience is suggestive of what we could ask from Hanoi now. Politically, we might extract the condition that Hanoi and the NLF agree to talk with the government of Vietnam about political settlement. Militarily, we could give Hanoi to understand that we expect its forces in the South to be reduced accordingly, the level of military activity to decline, and the return of all American POWs.

This proposal is not inconsistent with President Nixon's speech of May: "Peace on paper is not as important as peace in fact."

We should not consider the Paris peace talks a forgotten chapter of the war. President Nixon's objective of free self-determination and Hanoi's objective of full U.S. withdrawal are not mutually exclusive.

LESLIE H. GELB.

Alexandria, Va.

This letter appeared first in The New York Times. The writer, former Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Policy Planning and Arms Control, working on the Paris negotiations. A New York Times editorial comment on the letter appears on this page.

Letters

African Problems

Armchair pundit Anthony Lewis has stated that black Africa, if it is to unite, must "overcome terrible internal divisions—divisions of the same kind, it must be repeated, that white nations have had to deal with..." (Jan. 19). This is a very naive view of the fact that "white nations" have not, after all, dealt very "successfully" with their particular divisions. Coups and revolutions in Latin America are hardly a model for unity in Africa. Spain and Hungary have shown how to romanticize a bloody civil war. Stalin, it must be admitted, did show black Africa how to overcome divisions—eliminate the opposition.

More to the point, however, is the vast difference between the nature of the divisions faced by black Africa and the already developed Western nations. Traditional African organization is based upon clan and tribalism. Gods, ancestors and traditions. Within the tribe, strongest loyalties are reserved for one's clan, which has its own head, religious leaders, special ancestor, mythology, etc. Structured hostilities between clans (and tribes) is often basic and essential to continuity. Few, if any European political or social entities of the past millennium (let alone centuries) had anywhere near the same

bases for social-political independence and self-determination as black African clans and tribes. Present African political boundaries often have little relationship to these realities of clan or tribal composition. Under such circumstances, "unity" must remain more of a dream than a workable goal. Furthermore, no Western nation was thrust bodily into the 20th century or had to face the incomprehensible demands of a full-blown, impersonal industrialism and full-blown clan and tribal structure.

Uninformed and stereotypical tongue-clucking such as Mr. Lewis's fosters impatience and a lack of true understanding of the problems faced by black Africa today. This is the same naïveté, by the way, which prompts the white suburban journeyman carpenter to comment of the ghetto Negro: "That's funny. I made it. Now why can't he?"

IRWIN PRESS.

Seville, Spain.

Those Jazzy Uniforms

"WHITE HOUSE POLICE GET JAZZY NEW DRESS UNIFORM" (JET headline, Jan. 30). Next thing you know, the headline will impel some mini-skirted, maxi-coated English toad to peek up under the hat and try to make the poor Moscatello laugh! Yours for more conservative uniformity OUTSIDE the White House, and more imagination INSIDE.

S. GRECHES.

Peace and Trade

That there is an acute difference of opinion between America and Britain as to any future diplomatic relations with Rhodesia is all too obvious from the current news. This is bound to develop into trade connections mutually beneficial but, alas, to our loss, unless we have a change of mind. After all is said and done, no country can exist

Bernard Levin From London:

We naturally think of Churchill as the voice that cried unheard during the years of the locust, but Liddell Hart could claim to have gone much further than Churchill.

LONDON—The life of Captain Sir Basil Liddell Hart, which ended last Thursday, was an epitome of the bitter truth that the only thing men learn from history is that men learn nothing from history.

"For me," he wrote in the last sentence of his memoirs, "in that spring of 1940, there was a tragic irony in having to watch, as a mere onlooker, my ideas being applied to pierce the defense of France, my birthplace, and put in extreme jeopardy my own country."

He was referring to the dreadful fact that the ideas he urged on the British and the French before the outbreak of war in 1939—urged again and again, at all levels, publicly and privately, in writing and speech—had been consistently ignored by the leaders of those countries and of their armed forces, and taken up enthusiastically instead by the German military leaders. When the tanks swept through France, crushing the Allied forces and their out-of-date battle plans, he could reflect that, if his advice had been taken, his warnings heeded, his plans adopted, Hitler's blitzkrieg could have been halted.

Churchill

We naturally think of Churchill as the voice that cried unheard during the years of the locust, but Liddell Hart could claim to have gone much further than Churchill. He had devised, down to the last detail, the strategy for modern war and called aloud on his country to adopt it, only to be ignored, rejected or despised by a military establishment whose ideas had never got further than the principles which had proved so disastrous in the First World War, and who were still seriously under the impression that the horse had a major part to play in modern warfare.

The chief of the Imperial General Staff, against whose bovine stupidity Liddell Hart beat in increasing desperation during the thirties, was a man called Montgomery-McMasters (not to be confused with Montgomery, the man who finally, as the war began to turn, put Liddell Hart's theories to use). Reading Liddell Hart's account of his behavior, and the things he said, throws into appallingly clear light the fact that the British military mind had not changed since the Crimean War. They had fought that with methods out of date for half a century; they fought the Boer War with the methods that had failed in the Crimea; they fought the First World War with the methods that had proved useless in the Boer War; and they were determined to fight the Second World War with the methods of the First, that had so utterly failed, except in producing the most stupendous and unnecessary carnage in the world's history.

People who are wrong do not change their minds.

Francis B. Willmott.

Birmingham, England.

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Yugoslavia (sea)	150.00	85.00	55.00

THEATER IN NEW YORK

'A Rattling Good First Play' by Buchwald

By Clive Barnes

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Art Buchwald's "Sheep on the Runway" is an always endearing, often very funny play. At the Helen Hayes Theater Saturday night, I seemed to be surrounded by more political figures than you would find at a Nixon cabinet meeting, and these politicians laughed and laughed at this gentle, but subtly and corrosive satire on gunboat politics and the American way.

American imperialism is always a nice subject for satire if only because it is so shy and diffident, the only kind of imperialism that has lost its head but had its heart in the right place. And Buchwald's play is concerned—so far as it is concerned with anything—with the fate of a small Himalayan monarchy following the ministrations of an idiot American ambassador and the intervention of a hawkish but syndicated political columnist who has prejudices where his brains ought to be.

The story is preposterous but not so preposterous that it is a modified form of truth. It has happened, and the characters of bureaucratic idiocy go about their business with a kind of happy aplomb.

Despite its mild-sounding exterior, at heart it is far more politically savage than I recall. There is a certain bitterness here regarding this cheerfully backward nation being pushed into revolution by misguided American policies.

The tone of the play resembles Woody Allen more than

"Sheep on the Runway" . . . may not be perfect, but who is perfect? At least it is good for more than a few laughs—and it may have a salutary effect on foreign policy.

anyone else—it is a "Don't Drink the Water" style of writing—and the individual lines are a lot funnier than the play itself. The limitation of Buchwald's column is that they rarely seem to have a truly coherent or relevant theme. They make jokes rather than suggest comedy, and this may be the reason why you may feel at the end of "Sheep on the Runway" that it is not as funny as you thought during the course of the play. It is an evening that disappointingly leaves no aftertaste to linger in the mind.

However, it remains a rattling good first play. It would be unfair to disclose such ramifications of the plot as the playwright has had the skill to ramify, but although the drift of the writing is obvious, it does always have a genuine undertow of a ridiculous content. Mr. Buchwald sees fun in the grotesque exaggeration of truth—which is after all the balloon-pricking business of a satirist.

He also has some very neat situations and characters interplaying with one another. There is, of course, the muddling ambassador, his hopelessly helpful wife, and the poisonously stupid and arrogant columnist.

On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP).—This is how critics rated Broadway and Off-Broadway arrivals:

"Criss-Crossing" and "Watercolor" two one-act plays at the ARTA theater, played two of six reviewers. The New York Times said "A stimulating evening," and the Associated Press found the show "an active novelty."

The plays by Philip Madigan take an absurdist look at future society and the conflict of youth with it. The cast includes Jacqueline Brooks, Kathryn Damon, Lee Goodman and Donald Warfield. Sets and costumes are by Peter Harvey. The plays were produced by The Playwrights Unit.

"Paris Is Out," a comedy of Yiddish family life, arrived at the Brooks Atkinson Theater. Producer David Black has announced the show will have no official press reviews. It was examined by the AP, which

Arts Agenda

"Voyage to the Moon," a new musical play by Jacques Brel and Jean-Marc Landier, described as being closer to the fantastic tales of (the real) Cyrano de Bergerac than to Aldrin and Armstrong, opened Jan. 29 at the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie in Brussels. The Pop-art sets and costumes are by Engkelt, the choreography by Alexander Roy, and the musical direction is shared by François Rumber and Guy Barbier. It will be presented in French ("Le Voyage sur la Lune") until Feb. 12, then until Feb. 22 it will be in Flemish ("De Maanreis"), in a version by Yvonne Lax.

Les Percussions de l'Orchestre de Paris, a newly formed ensemble whose name is self-explanatory, will make its first appearance Feb. 10-14 on the 6:30 p.m. program of the Théâtre de la Ville (former Sarah Bernhardt) in a program that includes Bartók's Sonata for Piano and Percussion and a new work by Marcus Constant.

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THE ATTACK—His staff bent under the power of his swing, a policeman lashes a demonstrator during the on-going rioting in Gurgaon, Haryana State, India.

New Riots Erupt Over Chandigarh Award to Punjab

CANDIGARH, India, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Fresh violence broke out in Haryana State today when protesting the award of this state to neighboring Punjab of railway property and other assets.

Incidents in at least five areas, angry demonstrators burned railway freight cars, set fire

Cannibalism, Starvation at Biafra's End

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb, 84, an authority on national defense and military financing, died yesterday afternoon of cancer at Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Rep. Lipscomb, elected to Congress from his suburban Los Angeles district in 1953, was chairman of the large California Republican delegation to the House.

One of the few Certified Public Accountants in the House of Representatives, he was known as an inveterate foe of waste of federal funds.

He had been the senior Republican member on the House defense appropriations subcommittee since 1965 as well as the ranking GOP member on the Committee on House Administration.

Figueres Wins Presidency in Costa Rica

By Juan de Onis

N JOSÉ, Costa Rica, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Jose Figueres Ferrer, a leader for democratic social reform in America, has won the presidency of Costa Rica by a narrow margin, according to returns from yesterday's election.

Figueres, 63, making a comeback for himself and for national liberation party, led 3,000 votes over his nearest rival, Mario Echandi Jimenez, of national unification party, now

in two-thirds of the estimated 30,000 votes counted, three parties had only 5 percent of the vote. However, the candidates for delegates to the legislative assembly showed a strong

of the Socialist Action party, includes the Communist running with its own candidate for the first time since 1944. East two Socialist Action deputies were expected to be elected

legislative assembly, although national liberation party ally to retain majority with 28 seats in the 57-seat legislature.

Results throughout the seven years of this small but prosperous American country re-victory margins gained National Unification party when the National Liberation lost the presidency by

vote favoring Figueres' legislative state reflected better organization in this campaign the personal appeal of Mr. Figueres, the founder of the party, the voters, including 100,000 voters registered in the past

years.

British Judge Annuls Marriage And Ex-Seaman's Sex Change

(Continued from Page 1)

sexual activity either before or after their wedding, said the judge. Miss Ashley left him after "no more than 14 days in all" after the wedding.

The judge said a chromosome test on Miss Ashley's body cells carried out by a Cambridge professor reported that all cells examined were male.

St. Roger suggested Miss Ashley was in fact a transsexual male—one with a strong urge to become a member of the opposite sex and who thinks of himself as a female imprisoned in a male body.

Surgery for such people, he said, was a way of relieving psychological distress—not of changing sex. Medical witnesses agreed, he said, that the biological sexual

constitution of an individual was fixed no later than birth and could not be changed by medical or surgical means.

The law, he said, should adopt three criteria: chromosomal, gonadal (presence or absence of testes or ovaries) and genital factors (including internal sex organs).

Miss Ashley told newsmen after the verdict: "I'm shattered. I have been married for seven years and I have been treated all that time like a married woman. After all, you can only be what you function as, and I can't function as a man."

Her lawyer, Peter Madok, said she was living in a state of limbo. "Legally she is a male but factually she is a woman."

Hiding Out in the Suburbs —A Top French Restaurant

By Naomi Barry

PARIS—Jean Didier, editor of the Guide Kléber-Colson, makes no secret of his restaurant finds. A man of knowledgeable palate and crusader spirit, he spends his life sniffing out bistros and restaurants all over France. A house with merit gets all his support. Le Pot au Feu is one of his current excitements.

This restaurant is across the Pont de Clichy in the northern suburb of Asnières, which sounds far but actually is quite close to the Eiffel. At night the neighborhood has the sinister atmosphere of a Simenon novel. Dark factories, shuttered houses of banal anonymity. Suddenly, in the damp blackness, there was a refuge of light.

In France, if a restaurant is

BARCELONA GALLERIES

Bravo, Bartolomé Sala Gaspar, Consejo de Centro 23, Barcelona. To Feb. 20.

Bravo shows small lost grotesque figures in the middle of terrifying landscapes. The world is upside down—a chronicle of today—all in bright yellows and cyclamens, blues, paper collages painted over and the odd photograph where least expected. Bartolomé chronicles the world of sex. Naked limbs, parts of bodies, painted in sweet-pea colors.

Guerrero, Sala de Arte Moderno, Petricoll II, Barcelona. To Feb. 7.

Oil and drawings with a deep feeling for rhythm in line. The subjects are violence and the hunted, or the nude as part of a geometric composition. The more abstract the paintings become, the better they are. But they are overshadowed by the lovely, delicate and masterly pencil and wash sketches. No tricks, only honest talent.

Artistas Internacionales, Group Show 2, Twain Gallery, Tiziano, 54, Barcelona 6. To Feb. 7.

A lively group show. From Kouji (Japanese), a large simplified "Skyline" in pale purple, gray and black. Patterson of New Zealand does little collages of stones, pieces of fishing nets and baskets, leather and wood. Bjorndal, a Norwegian, has a glowing abstract full of surprise and warmth. The Spanish artist's architectural compositions are interpreted in terms of paint, one in muted mushroom colors, the other in fern colors. Reig, a Catalan, shows naive paintings of a woman in a bathroom or bedroom. Spanish Beneyto's carefully composed oil studies are in blue and white.

Baldi, Galeria As, Provenza 273, Barcelona. To Feb. 7.

Baldi, an Argentinian, has a series of excellent pencil drawings of hands, rocks, cricket players and figures with agony in every line. There are also some oils of a woman in a window or a cat in a window in grays and browns, each caught in a moment of tension. The paint is applied in different thicknesses to give the effect of a collage.

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East Germans Sold Bonn Over Olympic Coins

ELIN, Feb. 2 (UPI).—East German coins minted today of ten-mark coins minted to the 1972 Munich Olympic for "revenue aims."

East German news agency said it was "empowered" to the statement, which ob-

to the word "Deutschland" face of the coins.

use of the word "Deutschland" in the Olympic regulation. The Olympic Committee awarded the Olympics to cities, the agency said, case Munich.

is generally known, ADN he word "Deutschland" in the term of West German understood to mean the city that included the territory possessed in 1937.

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News Analysis

Nixon Sets Moderate Fiscal Policy

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The grand design President Nixon's first budget was to present a "credible" program that would have a "credible" budget. It could be considered, thus, clear evidence of President's anti-inflationary intentions, such as to move modestly away from its extremely money policy, saving the country from a recession.

at this has been the crucial underpinning of administration's economic strategy was made clear over the weekend.

W. McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, called attention to last week's economic report even set a target for growth of the money supply nothing just under 4 percent, compared with zero recently.

on the President, at the Saturday swearing-in ceremony, Mr. Nixon, pressed forward toward an easier money policy. It came off surprisingly bluntly, however, though couched in terms of a "moderate" and "prudent" approach.

Open to Question

1. This whole scenario is keyed to a tight money policy, and it is at least open to question whether the President has in fact achieved it. best, he has put forward a precarious balance. Nixon's \$1.3 billion surplus for fiscal 1971, dependent on a whole series of Congressional acts that would terminate \$2.2 billion in obsolete taxes and raise \$1.8 billion in additional taxes, ending \$800 million for extension of telephone auto excise taxes until Dec. 31, 1971.

jections that include the hoped-for results of a tight money policy are usually considered as "budget-making." But it is a fact of life that the programs Mr. Nixon wants to cut are to many a congressman's heart; and if he it get the reductions and the tax boosts out, the \$8.8 billion involved would transform the surplus into a \$2.5 billion deficit.

in the tradition of budget gadgetry was the dent's decision to postpone a new federal pay for six months. Conveniently—unless Congress decides otherwise—that provides a saving of \$1.2 billion. Meanwhile, Mr. Nixon picked up \$1.2 billion that no one can take away from him: A 1-up in excise tax collections. But that's a shot affair that affects only fiscal 1971.

us, if one refrains from saying that the Nixon us has been produced with mirrors, no one deny that it has been contrived with the er, loving care of the Budget Bureau—and her Congress will apply the same care to the et remains to be seen.

rawling Peg' Gets Cautious acking From Nixon Council

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The Council of Economic Advisors has given cautious and qualified support to ideas for small "crawling peg" changes in current exchange rates, while emphasizing the United States cannot its own parity with respect currencies.

international section of the annual economic report to ss late last week contained igest analysis yet given of us for a "crawling peg" or "parity" by which nations make changes in their ex-rates.

analysis drew no conclusions, suggested that some of the us that have been raised idea might not be as serious people have thought.

report contained one major t, however. Any system of pegs that led to most cr crawling downward could e dollar in a state of "ay-overvaluation," the report ouncil, despite all the qua-s, left no doubt of its view.

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U.S. Building Outlays Show Surge in U.S.

Rise Not Expected To Herald a Trend

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—An unexpected surge in December construction was reported today by the F. W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill Inc.

Dodge said December building contracts were valued at \$5.23 billion, up 15 percent from the year ago figure.

The December surge brought the value of 1969 construction contracts to \$67.43 billion, up 9 percent from the 1968 figure. Most of this gain was attributed to inflation.

"December's unexpectedly heavy contracting for future construction was not only at odds with the generally downward drift of most other major business indicators, but it amounted to a sharp reversal of the recent softening in construction activity itself," George A. Christie, chief economist of F. W. Dodge, said.

He interpreted the December peak "as more apt to be just another temporary departure from 1969's essentially downward trend than the start of a new upswing."

Case of Moderation

Thus, despite the rhetoric in the President's budget message, it is hard to make a complete case that he has presented a very tight budget. It is more properly described as a "moderate" fiscal policy, which, with a moderate easing of money, may in fact prove necessary to avert a serious recession.

The budget, read in conjunction with the economic report, paints a picture of a very sluggish economy, bordering on, if not plunging into, recession. The assumptions are that the economy will grow at a rate of only 5.7 percent compared with 7.7 percent in 1969.

But since the rate of inflation (measured by the gross national product) will be almost as great, at 4.5 percent, real growth will be a bare 1.4 percent, compared to 1969's real growth of 3 percent.

There will be a sharp drop in corporate profits, according to the budget message, from \$94.3 billion in 1969 to \$89 billion in 1970, although personal income will be well sustained (aided by the reduced surtax and additional social security payments) at a record \$800 billion, compared with \$747.1 billion in 1969.

Effects of Strike Hurt Inco Profits

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

TORONTO, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—International Nickel Co., still suffering from the effects of a 128-day strike settled in November, reported today that 1969 net income fell 19 percent.

The firm, which reported a 7 percent earnings slide over the first nine months of the year, did not release fourth-quarter figures. But indicated income was \$18.6 million, less than half the 1968 period's \$38.24 million.

The firm had reported a similar drop in third-quarter earnings.

For all of 1969, Inco reported net earnings of \$116 million, or \$1.56 a share, down from \$147.75 million, or \$1.93 a share, in 1968. Revenue figures were not immediately available.

Icy Wall Street Wind Hits World's Security Markets

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Feb. 2 (UPI)—An icy wind whistled over many security markets of the world last month, influenced to some extent by the tight money policies in Wall Street.

Tight money, fears of a U.S. recession and the nearly ubiquitous squeeze on profits have hit share prices in West Germany, Japan, Switzerland, Britain, the Netherlands and Australia.

Bonds floated in Europe by U.S. corporations and convertible into common stock have been among the most severely depressed issues. But the Volkswagen, the Swiss chemical giant, the Japanese electronics companies and the Australian mining shares have also tumbled.

"The links with Wall Street are not as close as they used to be," said Roland Leuschel, secretary of a Brussels-based investment research organization called Eurosynthet.

"With the Common Market it is possible to counteract the effects of an American recession in Europe, at least temporarily. But since our exports to the States are still very important, a turnaround there cannot help but affect us in the long run."

Where Prices Moved

Capital International, subsidiary of an American fund-managing organization known as the Capital Group, keeps tabs on foreign markets with computers in a Geneva office.

It found that compared with a 6.8 percent decline in January on the New York Stock Exchange (based on the exchange's own composite index), prices in Germany were off 5 percent, in Holland 3.3 percent, in Australia 2.5 percent, in Japan and Switzerland both 2 percent and in Britain 0.5 percent.

Rarely, however, is the world trend completely one-sided. Stock markets in France, Italy, Spain and Norway all showed gains, according to the Geneva firm, of 3 or 4 percent.

NEWS AND NOTES

Swiss Fund for Japan

Five Swiss banks have set up a fund to invest in Japanese stocks, according to the new fund's custodian Bank Hentsch & Cie of Geneva. Fund units will be issued at 50 Swiss francs (\$11.50) each, with the initial subscribed amount expected to be between 15 and 20 million francs (\$3.5 to \$4.5 million). Closing date for the initial offer is Feb. 10. Other participating banks in the fund are A. Sarasin & Cie, of Basel, and Banque de la Suisse Italienne, Banque de Rome per la Svizzera, and Banca del Goldar, all of Lugano. The fund will be advised by Union Nippon Management and Research Co. of Tokyo, and managed by Gertrud SA of Geneva, which has 1 million franc share capital.

U.S. Merger Canceled

U.S. Plywood-Champion Papers Inc. and Essex International Inc. have called off their planned merger. No reason for the cancellation of plans was given in a brief company statement issued yesterday. The plan to merge Essex into U.S. Plywood was first disclosed 12 days ago. It provided for exchange of 1.3 shares of U.S.

Owens-Illinois Net Rises

Kraftco Reports Earnings Slip for 1970

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (Reuters)—Kraftco, formerly National Dairy Products, reported today that earnings for 1969 slid fractionally, to \$75.6 million, or \$2.89 a share, from \$76.2 million, or \$2.87 a share, in 1968.

Fourth-quarter figures were not immediately available, but a comparison with nine-month results indicated profits of \$20.15 million for the last quarter of the year, down 6 percent from the year-earlier results, through the first nine months of the year, the firm had shown a 1.2 percent increase over 1968.

Revenue for 1969 increased by 6 percent, totaling \$2.58 billion compared with the year-earlier \$2.43 billion.

Owens-Illinois

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Owens-Illinois today reported a 20 percent gain in net operating earnings for 1969 on a 12 percent revenue rise.

But fourth-quarter profits showed an acceleration of the firm's third-quarter profit downturn. Earnings, excluding a \$3.6 million extraordinary gain from the sale of timberland, dropped 14 percent to \$15.54 million, or 90 cents a share, from \$18.1 million, or \$1.00 a share, in the third quarter, net fell 8 percent. Revenue showed a 6 percent gain to \$329.2 million from \$310.8 million in the 1968 quarter.

For the full year, profits rose to \$66.12 million, or \$2.89 a share, again excluding the extraordinary gain, from \$55.14 million, or \$2.30 a share, in 1968. Revenue jumped 12 percent to \$1.29 billion from the year before's \$1.15 billion.

Olin Corp.

A 23 percent drop in fourth-quarter earnings pulled Olin Corp.'s 1969 profit down 12 percent from 1968 levels, after a slip of 3.6 percent recorded in the first nine months of the year.

Revenue in both the fourth quarter and full year showed a gain of more than 7 percent.

The company, citing a strike in

Clark Oil and Refining

	1969	1968
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	72.9	67.5
Profits (millions)...	2.74	3.48
Per Share	0.39	0.49
Year		
Revenue (millions)...	284.0	243.9
Profits (millions)...	13.0	12.1
Per Share	1.83	1.70

Granite City Steel

	1969	1968
Year		
Revenue (millions)...	168.2	150.07
Profits (millions)...	1.2	6.56
Per Share	0.28	—

Kaiser Steel

	1969	1968
Year		
Revenue (millions)...	422.1	427.8
Profits (millions)...	25.67	32.94
Per Share	3.58	4.95

Year Siegler

	1970	1969
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	146.2	151.5
Profits (millions)...	8.02	7.18
Per Share	0.57	0.51
Half Year		
Revenue (millions)...	283.1	281.1
Profits (millions)...	12.96	11.45
Per Share	0.83	0.78

McLouth Steel

	1969	1968
Year		
Revenue (millions)...	220.77	203.54
Profits (millions)...	2.33	7.32
Per Share	0.65	2.05

National Lead

	1969	1968
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	328.8	294.97
Profits (millions)...	12.53	15.08
Per Share	0.52	0.62
Year		
Revenue (millions)...	928.3	858.2
Profits (millions)...	50.55	49.39
Per Share	2.12	2.08

Texas Instruments

	1969	1968
Year		
Revenue (millions)...	831.3	671.2
Profits (millions)...	33.51	26.32
Per Share	3.08	2.41

* Fourth-quarter sales totaled \$287 million, up 28 percent from the previous year. Net income was up 37 percent at \$16.6 million.

N.Y. Market Scores Gain; Defies 'Blue Monday' Cycle

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, bolstered somewhat by hopes of lower interest rates, rallied today as the Dow Jones Industrial average posted its first gain in seven sessions.

Defying the "Blue Monday" jinx, the Dow Industrials rose 2.38 points to 746.44. But the barometer, ahead by more than six points at 11 a.m., finished at its poorest level of the day.

On Friday, this indicator had dipped to its lowest reading since November, 1963, so that even a small advance today exerted a steadying effect upon market psychology.

Volume climbed to 13.44 million shares—the heaviest turnover of 1970—from the previous session's 12.32 million shares. The pickup reflected greater institutional activity.

It was a day with tremendous cross-currents affecting individual issues.

Chrysler plunged 3 3/4 to 24 1/4, leading the active list on a huge total volume of \$64,800 shares. A single block of 350,000 shares of Chrysler traded at 24, its lowest price since 1963. The automaker's stock sold as high as 23 3/4 in 1968.

The slump in Chrysler followed the report of a fourth-quarter loss of \$4.4 million that caught Wall Street by surprise. This marked the first quarterly loss at Chrysler, currently caught in a squeeze between falling sales and rising costs, since 1961.

"This market has no patience with disappointments," noted the research partner of a West Coast brokerage house.

Lockheed, the aircraft manufacturer, offered a similar case in point. After the company omitted its quarterly dividend, the stock fell 1 3/8 to 18, its lowest price since 1960. In 1967, Lockheed traded at a record high of 73 7/8.

The hope for an easing in interest rates—and so far it remains only a hope—stemmed from remarks made over the weekend by President Nixon.

Mr. Nixon, labeling the \$1.3 billion surplus in the fiscal 1971 budget as "firm," said he hoped that, as a result "the time is coming" when the Federal Reserve Board could relax its monetary policy somewhat.

Some glamour stocks producing large gains included: Avon Prod-

ucts, up 5 1/2 to 163 1/2; IBM, up 7 3/4 to 348; Texas Instruments, up 7 3/8 to 125 3/4; and Johnson & Johnson, up 8 to 168. American Telephone, benefiting from advisory-service and brokerage-house recommendations, added one point to 48 3/4.

U.S. Firm Says Coupon Payment Made on Time

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Funds for the \$800,000 coupon payment, due Feb. 1, on Commonwealth United's \$30 million convertible Eurobond have been paid in, according to Oliver Unger, vice-chairman of the firm.

Mr. Unger said that the money had definitely been delivered to the New York paying agent and should be on its way to European bondholders. He held that, contrary to reports in Europe, the funds had been sent in on time.

Court Approves U.S. Rail Merger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI)—The Supreme Court unanimously approved today a merger of five lines creating a giant new railroad empire to operate in the Western United States.

The decision overruled anti-trust objections by the Justice Department and upheld the right of the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to allow the merger.

The new system will operate in 17 states and two Canadian provinces over 26,500 miles of track, making it the largest in the nation from a mileage standpoint. It will have assets of more than \$3 billion.

It will consist principally of the Great Northern Railway, Northern Pacific Railway Co. and their jointly owned subsidiaries, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, and the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway and the Pacific Coast Railroad, a subsidiary of Great Northern.

+ 63.88%
François Mayer's Selection for 1969

In december 1968, the daily newspaper Les Echos asked 50 prominent French Financiers to select the stocks quoted at the "Paris Bourse" which appeared to be the most promising for 1969.

On January 12, 1970, Les Echos published the results:

François Mayer, French Official stockbroker, came first for his market selection as regards the active stocks dealt in for monthly settlement. The five stocks recommended by François Mayer rose by 63.88%, whereas the average increase of the various recommendations was 24.54%.

François Mayer relies on a team of specialized analysts and on extensive connections in all sections of the French economy.

Take advantage of François Mayer's diversified services.

FRANÇOIS MAYER
Agent de Change

10, rue du 4-Septembre, Paris 2° - Tél. 742.37.83 - Télex 23.070

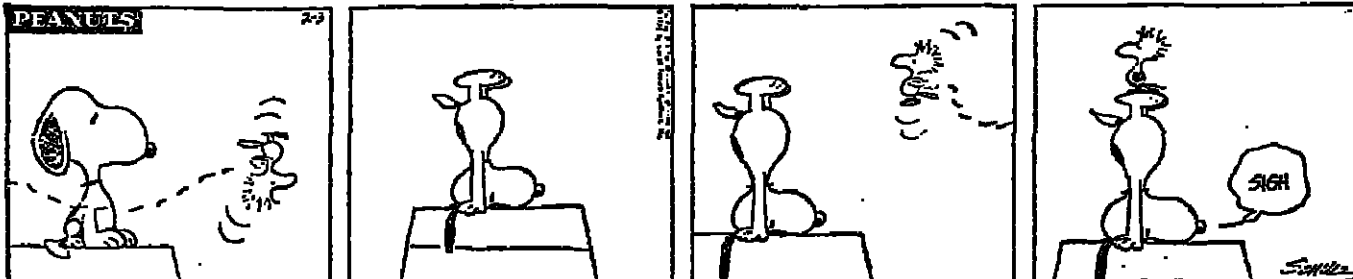
American Stock Exchange Trading

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The Standard Bank and The Chartered Bank, with their Associates, have offices in: Abu Dhabi, Angola, Australia, Bahrain, Botswana, Brunei, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Channel Islands, China, Congo, Cyprus, Dubai, France, Gambia, Ghana, Holland, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mozambique, Muscat, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rhodesia, Sharjah, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South and South West Africa, Swaziland, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Vietnam, West Germany, Zambia.

PEANUTS



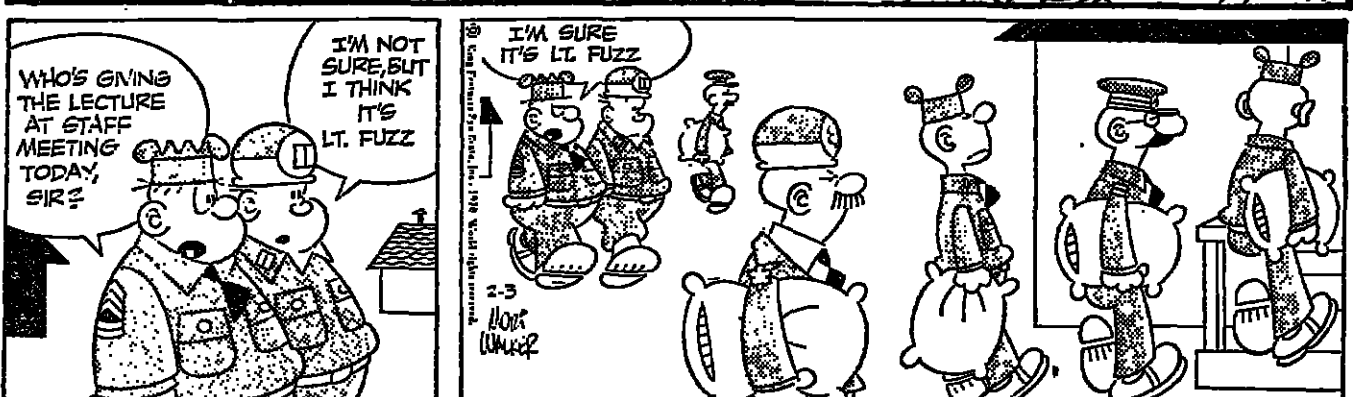
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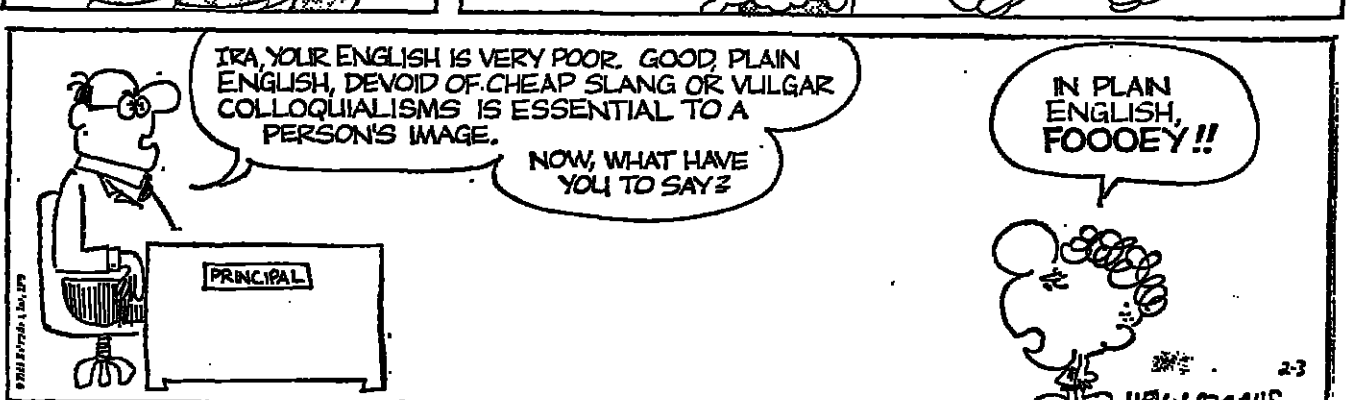
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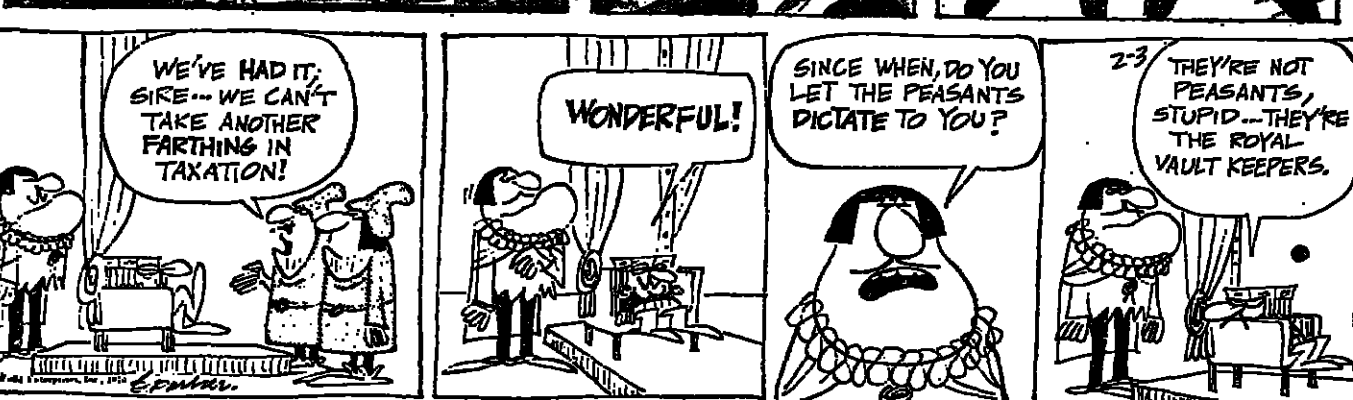
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REN MORCANE M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South made a vulnerable overall of one heart, after East had opened with one club. He showed his diamond suit on the second round, and when North's rebid showed a moderate hand with heart support jumped to game, gambling on his prospects of developing the diamond suit. West led the club eight, dummy played low, East fished for the queen. The declarer won with the ace and cashed the king and ace of diamonds. He led a third diamond, hoping for a three-three break in that suit, and was slightly surprised to find that East discarded a club when the heart seven was used to ruff. It was clear that West held the remaining diamond and both missing heart honors. A spade was led from dummy and East won with the ace. He cashed the club king, reaching this position:

NORTH
♠ Q1084
♥ A87
♦ K4
♣ 10752

WEST (D)
♠ K952
♥ QJ4
♦ J1093
♣ 84

EAST
♠ A763
♥ 65
♦ Q5
♣ KQJ93

SOUTH
♠ J
♥ K10832
♦ A8762
♣ A6

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
Pass Pass 1 ♣ 1 ♣
Pass 2 ♣ Pass 2 ♣
Pass 2 ♣ Pass 4 ♣
Pass Pass
West led the club eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ANTIA NEWS RHEAS
BART YEAR AORTA
ALISA ELISALWAD
CARBON FILLER
ALMANAC TRIS
GLASSAW GLEAMS
MASSIE REJOINDER
ART SOLIS MEA
SCARFOLDS THORS
ASTRAL SULLIVAN
CRYSTAL DARTER
HOKANDEYE AISE
APRES EGER GOTE
NEEDY NORN KNAR

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



THE
Answers tomorrow
Yesterday's Jumble: PROBE WAGON JAGGED BUNKER
Answer: How you feel after a big weekend--WAKENED.

BOOKS

VIOLENT UNIVERSE: AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE NEW ASTRONOMY

By Nigel Calder. Viking, 160 pp., illustrated, \$8.95.

Reviewed by Frank D. Drake

ASTRONOMY is in the midst of a decade of dramatic discoveries, an era which will likely be viewed someday as the time when man laid bare more of the heart of the universe than in the time of Galileo and Kepler, and perhaps in any time to come.

This is not an accident. The mystique of the space age has changed the popular idea of an astronomer from an eccentric in a pointed hat to an avant-garde intellectual. Thanks to Sputnik, more than half the astronomers who have ever lived are thriving now, most in their young and productive years. They have use of a profusion of such effective instruments as the highly advanced optical and radio telescopes that the post-war love affair with science brought forth all over the world.

The most important discoveries produced by people and instruments are profound to both human philosophy and the greatest variety of physical and biological sciences. They, of course, include the data which reveal the past history of the universe and its probable future. We knew cosmology was there to be understood; the big surprises have been in the discovery of new "things" that violently release untold amounts of energy into space, enough in fact to greatly influence and perhaps control the evolution of all matter and even life in the universe.

These "things" include the quasars, in which some gigantic catastrophe occurs within a volume less than one billionth the size of a galaxy, yet releases an amount of energy equivalent to the annihilation of more than a million stars. Very recently, evidence has shown that matter may actually be created in this event, providing new fuel for the starry fires of the galaxies. They also include the pulsars, the exotic spinning tops made of matter so dense that the earth would shrink to fit inside the Capitol were it compressed as much. Pulsars spew forth floods of cosmic rays, and pulses of light and radio waves in some cases exceeding in power the light of 100,000 stars.

Nigel Calder has recognized the singularity of this era, and its most significant discoveries. In a remarkable odyssey, he joined a television camera crew as it toured the world to make the most extensive astronomical TV program ever prepared. He has been to these bizarre if vital places from the Black Hills of South Dakota to the limestone sinkholes of Puerto Rico where scientific history is made, and has studied the people involved. The result is a book which addresses itself to what is truly important, skips the rest, and does it with an authenticity which is far above the usual book on space. He has beautifully captured the personal ex-

citement and the instruments of discovery, and the essence of the results. His presentations of the discoveries on galaxies, pulsars and cosmology hit the mark. Surely his discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of various cosmological theories and the personalities involved is one of the best available. A large number of plates, astronomers and telescopes, a much better collection, on average, and effectively called the aura of astronomy now.

Alas, all is not perfect. A style sometimes quite awkward, we are often presented with a tantalizing appetizer such as the prediction of a link between pulsars and our novae, but the main course what link was found--gets in the shuffle or can only be pieced together from disjoint comments here and there. Sometimes the sequence of subjects is quite bewildering, as is a brief discussion of the stability of intelligent life. Space gratuitously pops up a chapter on exploding stars. It is not sufficiently emphasized that many of the greatest discoveries come about not through great good luck but through meticulous care and perseverance by dedicated people. We know the pulsars are spinning dynamos not because it is obvious but because their pulsing periods are steadily increasing by something like one part in one thousandth. A hundred millionth each pulse. Somehow the big picture often painted inadequately where is the true majesty, pulsar pictured, with its believably strong yet gross magnetic field twisting in a flooding of its world with beams of radio and light waves and particles; rather, a grossly incomplete sketch all we find. The book is a thing of a Chinese meal, you have finished it, there's a feeling that you have captured everything there; know; but later you try to hard facts, things of solid stance, and the mind is comfortably empty.

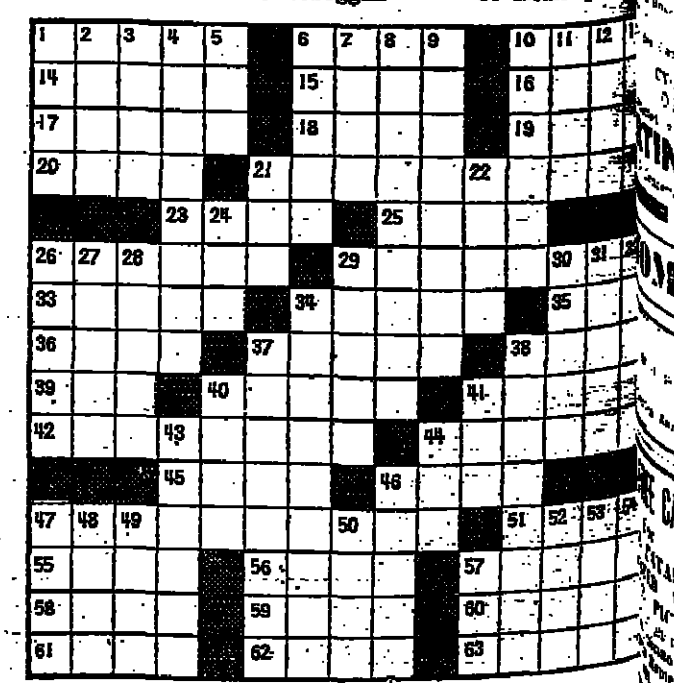
Never mind. I know of other books where one gets a feeling for the present astronomical world; where one feels the enthusiasm and lifting of the real scientists; where one can appreciate the best of activities in astronomy. Golden age. Nowhere else one finds so up-to-date a description of the newly violent objects which shape destiny of the universe.

The reviewer, chairman of the astronomy department at Cornell University, is known for his research on stars and life in space. He wrote this review for Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS
1 Torrid and Frigid
6 Barn area
10 Hardy character
14 Convex molding
15 Big shot
16 Asian river
17 Traffic divisions
18 Phoenician city
19 "A Winter's"
20 Guinness
21 Close together
22 Clinging marks
25 Roman road
26 Short race
29 Careless
32 Swarming
34 Tell for one
35 Ball
36 Wash
37 Mountains in New England
38 Engaging smile
39 French season
40 Capacious
41 Impact
42 Green
44 Starts a pump
45 Signs
46 Get set for an exam
47 The whole works
51 Footless animal
55 Seth's son
56 Neighbor of Mauna Loa
57 Display of bad manners
58 Curved tool
59 Hep
60 Recurrent topic in Geneva
61 Carol
62 Mexican laborer
63 Invited
DOWN
1 Defender of Dreyfus
2 Type of face
3 What's left of 47 Across
4 Kind of public office
5 Sea call
6 Tree in the Odyssey
7 Chaldean
8 Kind of tribal rite
9 Tract
10 Dons
11 Time periods
12 Display-ad subject
13 Toboggan
21 Spurt
22 Lives, with "up"
24 Compass point
25 Dried tubers
27 South American river
28 Splits
29 Becomes fit with
30 Horsestrade
31 David
32 Damages in way
34 Work of a florist
35 Make faces
36 Scores in a game
41 Lingerie item
43 Showy pretzel
44 Before lunch
45 Sing like a sparrow
46 Prefers to eat
48 Seep
50 Kind of food
52 Widow's
53 Fairy-tale you
54 Leg of lamb
57 Health place



Miss Nagel Wins Combined

Lafforgue Sisters Sweep Italian Races

BESTONE, Italy, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Lafforgue sisters of France won a slalom race at the Biathlon ski meet, but the full best performance went to Nagel of East Germany, who captured the cup today in the slalom.

The slalom winner was Nagel, 18, who won the cup by being second in the special slalom, a World Cup Race, after being third yesterday in the slalom.

The special slalom winner was Nagel, who duplicated her victory yesterday in the slalom by her sister, Rosie, who was disqualified today for using gates.

Nagel led five Americans to the top ten, one of the best slalom by the United States on Alpine circuit this season.

Nagel was seventh, Rosie was eighth, and the first three were disqualified today for using gates.

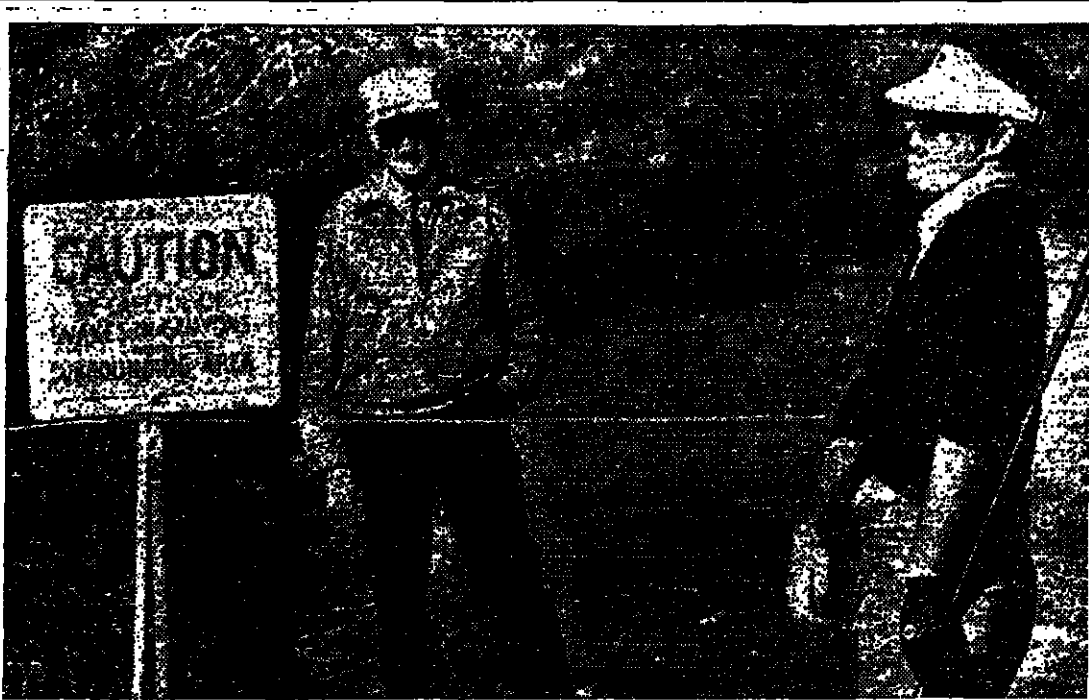
Nagel led five Americans to the top ten, one of the best slalom by the United States on Alpine circuit this season.

LEADING FINISHERS

1. Ingrid Lafforgue, France	1:18.18
2. Judy Nagel, U.S.	1:18.18
3. Dominique Melina, France	1:18.18
4. Berni Baurer, Austria	1:18.18
5. Annemarie Probst, Austria	1:18.18
6. Betsy Clifford, Canada	1:18.18
7. Kiki Cutler, U.S.	1:18.18
8. Rosie Nagel, U.S.	1:18.18
9. Betsy Clifford, Canada	1:18.18
10. Julie Wolcott, U.S.	1:18.18

WORLD CUP LEADERS

1. Michelle Jacot, France	151
2. Françoise Macchi, France	148
3. Judy Nagel, U.S.	102
4. Ingrid Lafforgue, France	98
5. Barbara Cochran, U.S.	88
6. Isabelle Mir, France	86
7. Betsy Clifford, Canada	80
8. Betsy Clifford, Canada	78
9. Berni Baurer, Austria	77
10. Berni Baurer, Austria	77



SNAKE EYES—Jim Colbert watches drive while sign warns to look out for snakes.

Brown Defeats Jacklin in Playoff

By Lincoln A. Werden

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 2 (UPI).—Pete Brown, a Mississippi-born golfer, defeated Tony Jacklin, the British Open champion, on the first hole of a sudden-death playoff in the Andy Williams-San Diego Open tournament yesterday after a remarkable comeback.

The soft-spoken competitor, hampered by non-paralytic polio during the early days of his career and the only Negro to qualify for the final 36 holes, fired a 65 to tie Jacklin with a 72-hole aggregate of 275.

The unexpected closing seven-under-par round by Brown overcame Jacklin's lead of a stroke over Brown as they started out. Nicklaus followed with a one-over-par 73 that included two bogies in the first eight holes and ended in third place at 276.

Triumphs on the tour by Negro golfers have been few and far between. Brown was the first Negro to win an official 72-hole professional tournament when he won the 1964 Waco Turner Open at Burneyville, Okla., his only professional success until he received the \$30,000 first prize yesterday.

Brown has been hindered throughout his career by polio, which struck after his victory in Oklahoma, which made him eligible for the Tournament of Champions in Las Vegas. He was unable to compete due to a back condition, a side effect of the earlier polio attack.

84th Last Year

Last year, Brown finished in 84th place in total money earnings on the pro tour. Two other leading Negro golfers, Charlie Siffert and Lee Elder, finished 45th and 38th, respectively.

When Brown and Jacklin went

back to the 15th for the playoff, Jacklin's drive went left into the rough. He tried to clear a tree with a pitching wedge, but the ball struck the pine and tumbled to the fairway. He was on the green with his third shot, 12 feet from the cup, and two-putted for a bogey 5. "I should have run the ball under the tree, but you don't get a second chance," observed Jacklin.

When Brown approached the 361-yard 15th tee in the playoff, he said he was thinking of getting a birdie there and the earlier bogey on the same hole didn't worry him. He wedged his second shot to the green and was down in two putts for the par 4 that beat Jacklin.

LEADING SCORES

Pete Brown	\$30,000	65-67-67-72-275
Tony Jacklin	\$17,100	66-67-71-71-275
Jack Nicklaus	\$10,650	65-68-70-72-276
Tom Weiskopf	\$7,850	72-67-70-68-278
Joel Goldstrand	\$5,775	73-68-72-66-279
Terry Hill	\$5,775	68-67-70-74-279
Frank Beard	\$4,025	71-71-67-68-280
Dave Hill	\$4,025	72-72-68-67-280
Tommy Aaron	\$4,025	71-71-69-69-280
Don January	\$4,025	72-68-70-70-280
George Knudson	\$4,025	70-68-71-71-280
Paul Harvey	\$3,271	68-68-74-68-281
Al Salding	\$3,271	67-73-72-67-281
Bob Lunn	\$3,271	67-73-69-69-281
Joel Goldstrand	\$3,271	67-74-69-71-281
Dick Lee	\$3,271	70-73-69-71-281
Lee Trevino	\$3,271	71-68-71-73-281
Hugh Royer	\$1,950	71-74-67-67-282
Charles Oberg	\$1,950	71-71-69-69-282
Dew Plasterwald	\$1,950	72-67-72-71-282
Billy Casper	\$1,950	72-73-68-68-282
Don Sikes	\$1,950	72-71-68-68-282
John Jacobs	\$1,386	70-74-70-70-283
Dave Marr	\$1,386	70-74-68-72-283
Julius Borne	\$1,386	67-71-68-72-283

Snead Wins Seniors' Title

PALM BEACH GARDENS, Fla., Feb. 2 (AP).—Sam Snead became the first four-time winner of the PGA Seniors' golf championship yesterday with a 72-hole total of 290, a record high for the 32-year-old tournament.

Snead had putting problems throughout the last round, but hit tee shots well and reached the greens with ease. He finished two strokes ahead of former champion Freddie Haas, who trailed Snead by four going into the final 18 holes. Haas finished with a 74 to Snead's 76.

NFL Title Game On Paris Screen

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The National Football League championship game, wherein the Minnesota Vikings defeat the Cleveland Browns, will be shown in Paris on Wednesday.

The free showings, sponsored by TWA and American Express, will be at the Cinema Le Triomphe, 92 Champs-Élysées, at 12:15 and 1 p.m.

3 Hat Tricks Cap Bruising NHL Action

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP).—You can fit Dave Balon, Ralph Backstrom and Jim Pappin for hats and book Harry Sinden for a bit of rest after yesterday's National Hockey League action.

Balon, Backstrom and Pappin all scored hat tricks in leading New York, Montreal and Chicago to important victories while coach Sinden struggled through Boston's wild triumph over Toronto.

Balon's scoring backed up Terry Sawchuk's 10th career shutout as the Rangers blanked Pittsburgh 6-0. Backstrom scored two of his three in the final period as the Canadiens rallied to beat Philadelphia, 5-2. And Pappin clicked three times in Chicago's 7-4 victory over Minnesota.

Sinden sat out Boston's see-saw 7-6 victory over Toronto in a brawl-filled nationally televised game.

Rangers 6, Penguins 0

The Rangers bunched four goals in the final period, including Balon's third of the night, to wrap up their 6-0 victory over Pittsburgh. The triumph kept New York 3 points up on both Boston and Montreal in the East Division. Sawchuk, filling in for regular Ed Giacomin, turned away 27 shots and recorded his first shutout in two seasons.

Canadiens 5, Flyers 2

The Canadiens were trailing, 2-1, in the third period at Philadelphia, but Mickey Redmond tied the score with just seven minutes left and then Backstrom's second goal of the night gave Montreal the lead.

Bruins 7, Leafs 6

The Bruins blew a 4-1 lead and then a 6-4 edge before John McKenzie's power-play goal in the third period gave them the victory over Toronto. The game was interrupted by a second-period brawl, with both benches emptying.

Black Hawks 7, North Stars 4

Pappin's hat trick and 5 points by Stan Mikita led the Black Hawks past Minnesota. It was the eighth straight loss for the North Stars, who have won only one of their last 23 starts.

Red Wings 3, Seals 2

Detroit beat Oakland 3-2, on Bruce MacGregor's power-play goal with about three minutes left. The victory, achieved on goals in the final 1 1/2 minutes by Pete Stenborg and MacGregor, kept the Red Wings in fourth place in the East, 3 points ahead of Chicago.

By Oldtimers' Committee

Frick, Combs, Haines Voted Into Hall of Fame

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP).—Former commissioner Ford C. Frick, center-fielder Earle Combs of the New York Yankees, and knuckleball pitcher Jesse Haines were elected to baseball's Hall of Fame yesterday by the Oldtimers Selection Committee.

Frick was voted into the Hall of Fame for his contributions to the sport as a longtime executive who served from 1934 until his retirement in 1965.

Frick had been a member of the selection committee until Jan. 7, when he offered his resignation. It was accepted yesterday morning, in time to make him eligible.

He joined the National League as a member of its publicity staff in 1933 and one year later was elevated to the league presidency. He remained at the head of the league until 1951 when he became commissioner.

Combs, now 70, was leadoff batter for the Murderers' Row Yankees teams of the 1920s and was often on base when the two great sluggers of that era—Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig—came to bat.

"He was the tablesetter for Ruth and Gehrig," said Joe Cronin, American League president and a member of the selection committee. "He was always on there, it seemed, when they'd hit a homer."

Combs, who batted left-handed and threw right, collected more than 200 hits in a season three times during his career and scored more than 100 runs eight years in succession, from 1925 through 1932. He had a lifetime average of .325 and hit more than 300 eight times with a high of .356 in 1927 for what many feel was the greatest team in history.

Haines, now 76, pitched with Cincinnati in 1916 and with the St. Louis Cardinals from 1920 through 1937. He won 310 games and lost 158 during his career and pitched a no-hitter against the Boston Braves in 1924.

An effective knuckleballer, Haines entered the 20-victory circle three times during his career, in which he tied the National League record.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION					
	W	L	T	P	GF
New York	18	10	68	108	111
Boston	18	11	62	101	144
Montreal	26	11	62	106	120
Detroit	25	14	7	57	140
Chicago	24	17	6	54	140
Toronto	19	20	6	45	144

WEST DIVISION					
	W	L	T	P	GF
St. Louis	24	18	7	55	148
Philadelphia	22	20	17	41	136
Pittsburgh	14	25	9	56	106
Minnesota	10	25	14	54	153
Oakland	12	28	8	52	104
Los Angeles	9	33	5	53	103

Los Angeles	9	33	5	23	103	181
Sunday's Results						
Detroit 3	Mahovich, Stenkowski, MacGregor,	Oakland 2	(Perguson, Marshall,			
Portland 5	Malin 3	Baton 3	Rattelle 2, Spark,			
Pittsburgh 5						
Boston 7	(Stanfield, Esposito, Orr,	Westfall, Carhaman, Marcotia, McKenzell,				
Toronto 6	(Walton 2, Harrison, McKenny,	Ecum 2).				
Montreal 5	(Bedmond, Barkstrom 3,	Provoist), Philadelphia 2	(Heiskala, Lacrois).			
Chicago 7	(Mikita 2, Pappin 3; Pinder,	Koroll, Minnesota 4	(O'Shea, Larose, Collins, Grant).			

Sunday's Games

Pittsburgh 122 (Baker 31, Lewis 24), Miami 107 (Bill 23, Freeman 24), Carolina 109 (Verg 21, Miller 22), Kentucky 104 (Moore 23, Carrier 23), Indiana 118 (Lewis 23, Barnhill, Brown 21), Denver 105 (Haywood 27, Kere 12).

Lakers Win 8th in Row to Lead West

Faltering Hawks Acquire Bellamy

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP).—Los Angeles Lakers won in Philadelphia for the first time in 1967 and put the Atlanta Hawks somewhere they haven't since Nov. 2—in second place of the National Basketball Association's Western Division.

Walt Bellamy scored 31 points and Jerry West hit a pair of clutch free shots yesterday as the Lakers beat the Hawks, 113-112, in Atlanta. The Hawks lost, 133-124, to Baltimore.

Los Angeles, winning its eighth night, took a half-game lead over Atlanta, which lost its fourth night and tenth in the last 13.

Walt Bellamy helped rally the Lakers in 18 points behind in the second quarter to a 11-110 lead, then clinched it on two free throws in two seconds left. West finished with 19 points.

Bullets 133, Hawks 124

Baltimore knocked off Atlanta, 124, behind the shooting of Elvin Loughery, who scored his 29 points in the third period. Jack Martin, who got 18 of his in the fourth.

Knicks 117, Pistons 111

New York surged from a 63-49 deficit to an 88-87 lead and went to make Detroit its eighth night victim, 117-111.

Sonics 118, Bucks 116

Seattle dropped Milwaukee seven behind New York when Jerry Clemens hit a jump shot with seconds left in the game for a 118 victory.

Bulls 115, Royals 108

Chicago Love's two foul shots with remaining put Chicago ahead.

NBA Standings

NBA Standings				
EASTERN DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
York	46	11	.807	—
auke	39	18	.684	7
more	35	22	.614	11 1/2
	29	28	.518	18 1/2

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	30	24	.556	—
San Francisco	29	25	.537	1 1/2
Portland	28	26	.519	2 1/2
Phoenix	24	30	.444	6 1/2
San Diego	24	30	.444	6 1/2
Golden State	21	33	.389	10 1/2
Seattle	19	36	.345	14 1/2

Sunday's Results

San Francisco 105, Los Angeles 101
Boston 105, Milwaukee 100
Chicago 115 (Walker 30, Love 26), Cincinnati 108 (Green 27, Van Arsdale 33)
Atlanta 112 (Baylor 25, West 18)
Philadelphia 112 (Cunningham 28, Clark 22)
Minneapolis 109 (Loughery 29, Martin 26), Los Angeles 104 (Davis 23)
New York 117 (Reed 30, DeBusschere 22), Detroit 111 (Walker 23, King 20)
Seattle 105 (Hawkins 24, Goodrich 24), San Diego 102 (Hayes 24, Grant 22)
Portland 118 (Menschery 27, Wilburn 17), Los Angeles 116 (Robinson 23, Dandridge 22)

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For the Victorious Porsche, It Was 24 Uneventful Hours

By John S. Radosta

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 2 (UPI).—A German sports car driven by a Mexican and a Finn and prepared by an Englishman won the Twenty-Four Hours of Daytona yesterday with a lead of 172 1/2 miles over a companion Porsche 917 driven by a Swiss and another Englishman. The winning car covered 2,758 miles for a record average speed of 114.86 miles an hour.

For the winning crew, Pedro Rodriguez and Leo Kinnunen, it was a comparatively uneventful 24-hour grind. But behind them was the real contest of the race, an eight-hour duel for second place between two sports cars, a Porsche and a Ferrari 512S.

The Porsche, driven by Jo Siffert of Switzerland and Brian Redman of England, lost the Ferrari of Mario Andretti of Nazareth, Pa., and Jacky Ickx of Belgium.

The star of the winning team was 30-year-old Rodriguez, who had had ten years of international competition, his last major victory being at Le Mans in 1968.

The surprise performer was his co-driver, a 5-foot-3-inch newcomer known in Europe, predictably, as the Flying Finn. Kinnunen, who is 26, has had rally and Formula Three experience, but this is his first season in big-league international racing.

Rodriguez estimated he had driven 15 to 16 hours of the race and that he had slept a total of 20 minutes. Kinnunen, keyed up by the excitement of his first major race, slept not at all.

Rodriguez, his face washed for the post-race interview, said: "We did a beautiful job." Of his partner, he said: "He behaved beautifully." Rodriguez said his car had no mechanical difficulties beyond a broken exhaust pipe and some flying-stone damage to the headlights.

The Siffert-Redman Porsche had

problems with tires, broken brake lines, dirt in the fuel and clutch failure. As for the third-place Ferrari, not even the skills of Andretti and Ickx could hold it together against the pounding of the high-backed Daytona International Speedway oval and the punishment of the six-turn infield course.

Its main difficulty was a broken body frame that had to be rewelded twice. One pit stop required 56 minutes.

Andretti's Ferrari was the sole survivor of five Ferrari 512S sports cars entered by the Italian factory and the North American Race Team of Greenwich, Conn.

At the start of the race, Andretti was paired with a relatively untied driver, Arturo Merzario of Italy. Andretti was dissatisfied with his partner's performance and handling of the car. At 9 o'clock Saturday night, after Ickx's Ferrari had retired, Andretti took on Ickx as a replacement for Merzario.

The Porsches were part of a three-car team entered by John Wyer of J.W. Engineering of England. The third Porsche withdrew during the night with a ruptured fuel tank.

The Scoreboard

BOXING—At Madrid, Spain's Miguel Velazquez, 25, outpointed Ben Buchanan of Britain in a 12-round bout to win the vacant European Lightweight boxing title. The defeat was the 24-year-old Buchanan's first in 24 professional fights. At Rome, challenger Bruno Arsenault took the world junior-middleweight championship away from Pedro Adique of the Philippines in a close, bloody 12-rounder.

At Bayonne, France, California heavyweight Jimmy Jones was taken to a hospital with a suspected fractured jaw after being knocked out by undefeated José Torres of Spain. Torres' 27th victory by a knockout in 27 fights came in the second round of the scheduled ten-rounder. The Spaniard met West German's Peter Weisland in Madrid on March 15 for the European title.

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